INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION For Members Only

No. 575 Washington, D. C. November 2, 1935

Canners' Position on Proposed Conference

The National Canners Association has advised Major George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, that, in view of studies now being made by the N.R.A. Review Division on the operation of codes and on conditions following their invalidation by the Supreme Court, as well as questions still before the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of legislation already enacted, the Association has taken no steps to be represented at the conference which he expects to call in early December.

The letter to Major Berry pointed out that while the attitude of the industry as a whole could be learned only by a poll of its individual members, it is believed that such a poll would reveal that a very large proportion of the industry is opposed both to action toward a voluntary code and to any further N.R.A. legislation at the coming session of Congress.

Berry Seeks Data on Hours and Wages

George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, has addressed a letter under date of October 24th to all labor unions in the United States requesting them to report upon departures from the labor provisions of codes of which they have factual knowledge. The material is to be tabulated and conclusions drawn for presentation to the President and Congress. The text of the letter follows:

The President has asked me, as Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, to secure from labor, management and consumer groups indications of their attitudes toward the effort to accelerate industrial recovery, to eliminate unemployment and to maintain business and labor stability.

It is going to be necessary for me to demonstrate two things:—first, evidence of the desire of industry for a permanent order resting on fair competition; and, second, evidence of the need for such an order as indicated by what happened in industry after the NRA codes were abolished by the Supreme Court decision of last May. It is in connection with the second requirement that I particularly need your help and cooperation.

Information as to the lengthening of the hours of work and reduction in standards of wages since the abolition of the codes can best be furnished by employees who are the unwilling victims of these changes. I, therefore, ask you to assist me by reporting promptly to me the facts concerning the departures from the labor provisions of codes of which you have factual knowledge.

As far as it is humanly possible, I should like this information in such form that it will record the name of the concern which either has cut wages or lengthened hours of work constituting departures from former Code provisions; the name of the industry to which the concern belongs; and the percentage which

such cut in wages or addition in hours represents as against the wages and hours under the codes. Also, I should like the number of workers affected by these changes.

I am not asking you for reports on departures from code trade practices because I assume that your knowledge of these departures is necessarily limited.

Facts alone are wanted. No report should be made which is unsupported by fact. The evidence must be clear and convincing.

It is imperative that I have your report at the earliest possible date. The material received must be tabulated and conclusions drawn for presentation to the President and to Congress.

One Contract Per Farm Is A. A. A. Objective

That the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will work toward the objective of one contract per farm, rather than separate contracts for the products included in its program, was indicated by President Roosevelt in a statement issued on October 25th prior to the corn-hog referendum.

With reference to the Administration's program the President said, in part:

"But it never was the idea of the men who framed the Act, of those in Congress who revised it, nor of Henry Wallace nor Chester Davis, that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration should be either a mere emergency operation or a static agency.

"It was their intention—as it is mine—to pass from the purely emergency phases necessitated by a grave national crisis to a long-time, more permanent plan for American agriculture.

"Such a long-time program is developing naturally out of the present adjustment efforts. As I see it, this program has two principal objectives:

"First, to carry out the declared policy of Congress to maintain and increase the gains thus far made, thereby avoiding the danger of a slump back into the conditions brought about by our national neglect of agriculture.

"Second, to broaden present adjustment operations so as to give farmers increasing incentives for conservation and efficient use of the nation's soil resources.

"Simplification of present programs, with a view to increased flexibility, would readily lend itself to the broad objectives outlined. Decentralization of machinery to get more efficient administration closer to the farmers already has begun, and will be vigorously continued. To simplify administration, the A. A. A. will work toward the objective of one contract per farm. The modifications planned, in addition to making administration easier, will facilitate production adjustment either upward or downward."

Rural Resettlement Promotes and Finances Cannery

In connection with the program of the Resettlement Administration, especially its proposals to establish community canneries, the following item from the New York *Journal of Commerce* of October 25th regarding the operations of a cannery in Norway, Wis., will be of interest to the canning industry:

Experimental work has been carried on this year by the Dickinson County Farmers Cooperative Canning Factory with blueberries, raspberries, plums, apples and peas, according to William Gasper, member of the R. R. A. staff, who super-

vised the launching of this factory project several months ago. This work was done in addition to the canning of 4,900 cases of beans and 1,150 cases of beets in late August and early September.

Before the end of the season the factory will also can at least 60 tons of cabbage for sauerkraut, and at present a considerable supply of carrots are being taken care of. This vegetable will be held in storage to be combined with peas which will be canned next season.

Through loans granted by the Resettlement Administration, canning machinery was installed in the abandoned Aragon mine buildings, which became the property of this city. Due to the project getting a late start, the factory did not get into full production this season. The installation of pea canning machinery will be made after the first of the year.

Plans are also being made to experiment with the canning of smelt during the spawning season next spring.

Proposed Marketing Agreement for California Olives Dropped

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that a proposed marketing agreement for California olives will not be submitted either to growers or canners for signing. The announcement states:

This decision was based upon the evidence given at a public hearing held on the proposed agreement at Berkeley, Calif., on October 4 and 5. It was apparent from the evidence that there was lack of united support for the proposed agreement, and that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to place the program in operation in time to be effective in improving returns to growers for the 1935 crop. Furthermore, the evidence disclosed insufficient economic justification for the proposed basis of allotments of salable tonnage to the different varieties of olives.

The olive harvesting season has been under way for the past two weeks and substantial deliveries to canners have already been made, thus precluding at this late date the practical application of the provisions of the agreement and order. The record of the hearing reveals widely conflicting views among groups producing and canning different varieties of olives.

Under the recent amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act it is necessary that two-thirds of the growers of olives for canning approve or favor the issuance of an order by the Secretary before such an order can be made effective, even though a marketing agreement may have been signed by canners of over half of the volume of olives. A final grower referendum to make an order effective probably could not be completed until the latter part of November. Since deliveries of olives for canning are already under way and will be practically completed during November, there will be little chance for an agreement and order to be of real benefit in improving returns to growers for the 1935 crop.

Food Guaranty Question

The question of the form of food guaranty to be given by canners has again been brought up, and for the information of Association members there is here presented a brief statement of the situation since the question was considered by the Conference Committee with Distributors in 1931. It will be noted that the Canners' Conference Committee has made no change in its recommendations since it submitted a proposed revised form in 1931, which form the Association suggested that canners

might use if they did not wish to give the form of guaranty then being asked by certain distributors.

The Canners' Conference Committee, at the meeting of the Board of Directors on May 28, 1931, reported that a proposed revised food guaranty had been considered by the Committee and found not satisfactory, and recommended that members of the National Canners Association and of the distributors' organizations be so advised. It further recommended that state canners associations be advised of this action and be asked to make suggestions concerning the wording of a revised guaranty; and that the Conference Committee be given authority, after further consideration of the guaranty, to approve finally the form agreed upon at a joint conference with distributors to be held in July.

The Conference Committee with Distributors met on July 7, 1931, at which time the National Wholesale Grocers insisted upon the form of guaranty which had been submitted, with some modifications, which form did not meet with the approval of the Canners' Conference Committee. The Canners' Committee submitted a form on which it had agreed, which did not meet with the approval by the Distributors' Committee. Thereupon the chairman of the different organizations represented in the joint committee were authorized to appoint a committee of five each to meet prior to January, 1932, and further consider an acceptable form of guaranty. Meanwhile, the National Canners Association advised canners who did not wish to sign the distibutors' form of guaranty that they might use the form submitted by the Canners' Conference Committee.

At the meeting of the joint conference committee in January, 1932, the subcommittees appointed in conformance with the action on July 7, 1931, reported that an alternative plan was under consideration in lieu of the proposed revision of the food guaranty, this being an extension of the National Canners Association service in the investigation and defense of consumer complaints and protection against adjudicated or settled claims within minimum and maximum amounts to be determined. The Conference Committee approved the plan as outlined in a resolution regarding it adopted by the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association.

The plan under consideration, known as the Trust Indenture Fund, became operative in 1932, and the question of a revised form of guaranty was withdrawn, so far as the Distributors' Conference Committee was concerned. In June, 1932, individual buyers having continued to ask canners to sign a revised form of guaranty, the National Canners Association notified its members that they could properly reply to such requests by citing the action of the Conference Committee at its meeting in January of that year.

The form of guaranty which was approved by the Canners' Conference Committee and submitted to the joint committee on July 7, 1931, was as follows:

> The undersigned seller guarantees that all articles of food sold by seller to ..... purchaser shall not be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the pure food laws of the state to which shipment is made and within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and amendments thereto; provided, however, that the seller does not guarantee against such goods becoming adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of said laws or of said Act, as amended, after sale and delivery by reason of causes beyond seller's control; and provided that special guaranty against swells and spoils, with time limit for claims or allowance in lieu of guaranty for swells and spoils, shall govern if included in sales contract.

Applications for Tariff Investigations Denied

Among pending applications for tariff investigations recently denied and dismissed by the U. S. Tariff Commission on the ground that there was not good and sufficient reason for ordering an investigation at this time, were several in the agricultural products and provisions group. Among them were applications looking toward a decrease in the duty on green beans and increases in the duties on canned beef, fresh, chilled and frozen meats, and salt herring.

Japanese Frozen Swordfish Exports to U. S. Increase

The American market is absorbing increasing quantities of Japanese frozen swordfish, according to the American consulate general at Tokyo. Shipments from Japan to the United States increased from 621,400 pounds in 1932 to 1,547,000 pounds in 1934. As far as is known, the United States is the sole export outlet for this product.

Swiss Canned Milk Industry Loses Ground

Switzerland's canned milk industry, which has declined in recent years, continues to lose ground, according to the American vice consul at Bern. The Swiss industry is primarily organized for export business and is experiencing difficulty in competing on overseas markets by reason of the low price of raw milk paid to the producer in other manufacturing countries. As a result exports of canned milk are steadily increasing. Japan is understood to be producing canned milk at very low prices, defying almost any competition from European producing countries.

Exports of condensed and sterilized milk from Switzerland in the first three quarters of 1935 aggregated 4,636 metric tons, valued at $736,575, as compared with 4,518 tons valued at $770,911 in 1934, and 7,254 tons values at $1,328,940 in 1933.

State Association Convention Schedule

Dates have been announced for the annual meetings of the Tri-State Packers Association at Philadelphia, December 10th and 11th; Michigan Canners Association at Grand Rapids, December 3rd and 4th; and the Minnesota Canners Association at Minneapolis, December 26th.

Following is a list of the state conventions whose meeting dates have thus far been announced:

Wisconsin Canners Association, November 4, 5 and 6, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Association of Pacific Fisheries, November 6, 7 and 8, Del Monte, Cal.
Indiana Canners Association, November 21 and 22, Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, December 3 and 4, Des Moines, Iowa.
Michigan Canners Association, December 3 and 4, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Minnesota Canners Association, December 6, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ohio Canners Association, December 10 and 11, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Tri-State Packers Association, December 10 and 11, Philadelphia, Penn.
Association of New York State Canners, Inc., December 12 and 13, Buffalo.
Pennsylvania Canners Association, December 17 and 18, York, Penn.
Eastern Shore of Virginia Packers Association, January 2, Cape Charles, Va.

Pork Products Supply and Prices

The meat supply situation has a considerable bearing on the markets for various products of the canning industry. Canners have probably noted recent press comments on the effect of the short pork supply on the consumption of sauerkraut, which is so popularly associated with spareribs and pig's feet. As most canners will recall, it was once proposed to levy a compensating processing tax on canned fish. Because of the relation between meat supply and markets for canned foods, it is believed that the following information, derived from a report by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the supply and price situation for hogs and pork products, will be of interest to canners:

Hog prices probably will decline seasonally in the next three months as slaughter supplies increase from present low levels. Since the increase in supplies in the late fall and winter is expected to be somewhat less than normal, the decline in hog prices during the remainder of 1935 also may be less than usual.

Although some seasonal increase in hog slaughter in the first quarter of the 1935-36 hog marketing year will occur, supplies in this period and for the entire winter season will be much smaller than in the corresponding months of 1934-35. In view of the expected smaller slaughter supplies, the very low level of storage stocks of hog products and the improved consumer demand for meats, it is likely that hog prices will average considerably higher in the winter marketing season of 1935-36 than a year earlier. Prices in this period, however, will be some-

what lower than the unusually high level of prices prevailing during August and September.

Slaughter supplies of hogs were reduced seasonally from August to September. Hog slaughter under Federal inspection in September, totaling 1,453,000 head, was about 44 per cent smaller than a year earlier and was the smallest for the month since 1917. With the increase in the proportion of new-crop hogs in the market supplies, average weights of hogs have decreased slightly in the last two months, as is usual for this time of year.

The increase in the proportion of light and medium weight hogs (mostly new-crop hogs) in the marketings has been the chief cause of the greater drop in the prices of such hogs already mentioned. Despite the drop in recent weeks, weights of hogs are still considerably heavier than a year earlier. The average weight of hogs at the seven leading markets in September was 250 pounds compared with 236 pounds in the corresponding month a year earlier and 255 pounds in September two years earlier.

For the marketing year ended September 30, 1935, inspected hog slaughter, amounting to 30,677,000 head, was about 13,000,000 head smaller than in 1933-34 and was the smallest for any marketing year since 1909-10. The decrease in hog slaughter during the marketing year just ended was considerably greater in the summer season than in the winter season. Slaughter under Federal inspection in the period from May to September, 1935, totaling 8,833,000 head, was about 7,700,000 head smaller than in the summer of 1934 and was the smallest summer slaughter since 1896.

The proportion which slaughter in the summer months (May to September) represented of the marketing year total in 1934-35 was the smallest for any year since 1890-91. This unusual distribution of hog slaughter in 1934-35 as between the summer and winter seasons was brought about by the relatively greater decrease in the 1934 fall pig crop than in the 1934 spring crop and also by the shortage and high prices of corn, which caused hogs to be marketed earlier than usual.

Canadian Canned Fruits and Vegetables

Frosts have practically ended the Canadian packing season somewhat earlier than a year ago, according to the American commercial attache at Ottawa. Canned tomatoes occupy the spotlight in the vegetable category as the present year pack will be a short one compared with previous years. Choice grade canned tomatoes, now quoted packers to jobbers at 90 to 92½ cents per dozen, have advanced in price 20 to 25 cents during the last three months. In view of the short pack, some canners are not accepting any more export orders and are conserving their supplies for domestic trade.

The supply of canned tomatoes in the hands of canners, wholesale dealers and chain store warehouses on June 30, 1935, amounted to 975,960 cases compared with 1,602,413 cases at the end of March. Exports of canned tomatoes for the months from April to July, 1935 and 1934, were as follows:

	1935		1934	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
April	363,708	$11,656	105,080	$4,239
May	3,141,531	120,825	851,483	33,958
June	2,077,343	89,194	1,965,643	94,498
July	2,092,046	79,698	1,153,282	59,580

It will be observed that the July exports this year compared with last year advanced from 1,150,000 pounds to 2,000,000 pounds.

The pack of corn this year was materially less than last year and prices advanced. In Ontario it is reported that the yield was 60 to 70 per cent of last year. Peas indicate an oversupply in the cheaper grades but a shortage in choice.

The peach crop this year was a large one but on account of dry weather in August the sizes were smaller. The supply is sufficient to carry over until next season. Prices opened somewhat lower than last year. Pears, on the other hand, are short in production, especially Kieffers. While the Bartlett crop is good it has not been a large one. Prices are somewhat lower than last year, probably influenced by the ample supply of peaches. Reports from the Maritimes indicate a short blueberry pack.

Public Hearing on Tobacco Agreement Labor Provisions

The first public hearing under the amended National Industrial Recovery Act was held October 29th, when the wholesale tobacco industry presented a proposed voluntary agreement for labor provisions. Under this agreement the labor provisions would be substantially the same as in the old code. The hours would be forty per week, or eight hours in any twenty-four, with certain exceptions for specialized labor. Wages would be based on a sliding scale, with the minimum from $11 to $16, depending on the size of the community. A committee of seven appointed by the National Association of Tobacco Distributors would administer the agreement.

A press statement issued by the National Recovery Administration summarizes the views expressed by those who appeared at the hearing, including representatives of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, the N. R. A. Industrial Advisory Board, the N. R. A. Labor Advisory Board, the International Cigar Workers Union and the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Speaking for the Association sponsoring the agreement, Siegfried F. Hartman said the proposed agreement was offered in the hope of stabilizing the industry, and that they would continue to seek industry regulations under prevailing law.

Howell Cheney, representing the N. R. A. Industrial Advisory Board, approved the agreement. A. Howard Myers, representing the Labor Advisory Board, refused to give his approval on the ground that under the amended Industrial Recovery Act there were statutory difficulties in providing adequate protection for labor.

Joseph Kolodny, executive secretary of the Association sponsoring the agreement, pointed out that most stores selling tobacco also sold other merchandise and if other industries were to establish voluntary agreements, hour and wage difficulties might arise.

R. H. Rowe, representing the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, voiced a protest because of the conflicting hour and wage provisions as proposed in the agreement with those existing in the grocery industry, members of which carried tobacco products and would be eligible to sign the wholesale tobacco agreement.

O. R. Strackbein, representing the cigar and tobacco workers unions, said that he could approve the agreement, but only on condition that the forty-hour week be accepted and in view of the fact that present statutory provisions allow only voluntary agreements.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

CARLOT SHIPMENTS AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity	Week ending Oct. 26		Week ending Oct. 19	Total for season through Oct. 26	
	1934	1935	1935	1934	1935
Vegetables:					
Beans, snap and lima	163	171	86	9,777	12,897
Tomatoes	417	485	563	24,056	22,534
Green peas	56	83	93	6,418	7,090
Spinach	21	47	41	7,810	5,628
All other vegetables:					
Domestic, competing directly	3,553	2,288	2,795	137,172	122,532
Imports, competing indirectly	66	50	66	309	313
Fruits:					
Citrus, domestic	1,856	2,215	2,093	130,465	152,727
Imports	17	29	16	524	445
Others, domestic	3,452	4,218	5,276	79,376	75,439

Trade Practice Conference for Boiler Manufacturing Industry

Trade practice rules for the steel tubular and firebox boiler manufacturing industry, adopted by that industry and submitted to the Federal Trade Commission for its consideration and approval, were

made public by that Commission November 1st. A public hearing on the proposed rules will be held November 15th.

The proposed rules were submitted under the trade practice conference procedure of the Federal Trade Commission, and not as a voluntary trade agreement under the amended National Industrial Recovery Act. Accordingly the rules are divided into two groups. Group I rules cover unfair trade practices considered to be unfair methods of competition within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act. Violations of Group II rules do not per se constitute violations of the law but are considered by the industry to be unethical, uneconomical or otherwise objectionable.

Production and Stocks of Canned Milk

	1935 Pounds	1934 Pounds	Change Per Cent
Manufacturers' stocks (case goods, Oct. 1):			
Evaporated (36 firms)	342,149,850	172,305,547	+ 98.57
Condensed (8 firms)	17,349,000	15,891,476	+ 9.17
Total production, September:			
Evaporated (35 firms)	131,569,499	139,827,497	— 5.91
Condensed (7 firms)	3,900,567	4,136,195	— 5.70

Will Promote Cooperative Fish Marketing

Cooperative marketing is now permitted by Federal law as merchandising machinery that may be employed by producers of aquatic products—fishermen—in the marketing of commercial fishery products, according to the Department of Commerce.

The 73rd Congress enacted into law an act "authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products," and the 74th Congress appropriated funds to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Fisheries for the administration thereof. The Commissioner of Fisheries has established a new unit in the Bureau's Division of Fishery Industries to assemble data on the cooperative activities by fishermen, which will be useful to other groups interested in organizing and operating fishery cooperatives, it is stated by the Department.

The work of the cooperative unit will be in the immediate charge of L. C. Salter, recently appointed to the Bureau of Fisheries. Mr. Salter was formerly with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, where he was engaged in marketing work. Prior to entering the service of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Salter was engaged for ten years in organizing farmers' cooperative marketing associations and in the marketing of agricultural products in North Carolina.

The fisheries cooperative marketing act conforms in purpose and intent with the National Cooperative Act, or "Capper-Volstead Law," which authorizes the association of producers of agricultural products for the purposes of cooperative marketing, etc., of agricultural products.

Plant Quarantine in Oregon

According to the October issue of the Journal of Economic Entomology a quarantine was placed by the Oregon Director of Agriculture on July 19th which requires two inspections during the season before shipping raspberry and blackberry plants from one place to another in the state.

New A.A.A. Regulations Issued

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced today that General Regulations, Series D, E and F have been issued. These regulations govern the filing of petitions and hearings thereon, under subsection (15) (A) of section 8c, and govern the procedure as to investigative hearings, the production of evidence and appearances at all administrative hearings, as required by the amendment of August 24, 1935, to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Prior similar regulations governed the procedure under licenses, whereas these regulations govern the procedure under orders. The regulations were approved by the President October 24, 1935.

Copies of General Regulations, Series D, E and F, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Newspapers More Accurate in Reports

In times past news services and newspapers often failed, in their reports upon food poisoning cases to distinguish between home-canned and commercially canned products, with the result that products of the canning industry were held responsible for cases in which they were in no way involved. In recent years there has been much improvement in this respect, due in a large part to the Association's activities in following up reports and in impressing upon both news services and newspapers the harm done to the canning industry by incomplete or inaccurate reports.

A check-up of newspaper clippings received regarding a fatal food-poisoning case that occurred last month reveals the interesting fact that only one of 28 papers failed to state that home-canned food was the cause, and this one paper in a later story included this fact.

Several newspapers reported the significant fact that the woman in whose home the food was served informed the physicians that the fish causing the illness had been processed without pressure, as she had done each year for seventeen years. This is particularly interesting in view of the opposition to the use of pressure processing for non-acid products expressed by those who have used only boiling-water methods for years and who have not yet encountered trouble. It

emphasizes again the absolute necessity, from the standpoint of safety, of processing all non-acid products under pressure and for the proper period.

Rural Retail Sales in September

Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas for September, 1935, showed a larger increase in the East than in other parts of the country as compared with September, 1934. Estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based on rural chain store and mail order sales, indicate that sales in the East were about 16 per cent above September, 1934, as compared with an increase of 6 per cent for the country as a whole. The Middle West showed practically no change from a year ago.

Food and Grocery Conference Committee Meets

The National Food and Grocery Conference Committee, at a meeting in Chicago on October 21st, completed rules and regulations to govern its operations. The Conference Committee plans, according to a statement by President Willis, to confine itself for the present to a study of four major questions—quantity discounts, cooperative advertising, diversion of brokerage, and loss-leader selling. The rules and regulations, it is stated, make it clear that the Conference Committee will function in an advisory capacity, with individual freedom of action left in the hands of member associations. The membership of the Conference Committee was reported in the Information Letter for September 28th.

CONTENTS

	Page
Canners' position on proposed conference	4713
Berry seeks data on hours and wages	4713
One contract per farm is A. A. A. objective	4714
Rural resettlement promotes and finances cannery	4714
Proposed marketing agreement for California olives dropped	4715
Food guaranty question	4715
Applications for tariff investigations denied	4717
Japanese frozen swordfish exports to U. S. increase	4717
Swiss canned milk industry loses ground	4717
State association convention schedule	4718
Pork products supply and prices	4718
Canadian canned fruits and vegetables	4719
Public hearing on tobacco agreement labor provisions	4720
Fruit and vegetable market competition	4721
Trade practice conference for boiler manufacturing industry	4721
Production and stocks of canned milk	4722
Will promote cooperative fish marketing	4722
Plant quarantine in Oregon	4723
New A. A. A. regulations issued	4723
Newspapers more accurate in reports	4723
Rural retail sales in September	4724
Food and Grocery Conference Committee Meets	4724